

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, April 27, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions

and transactions at this port during the week ended April 26, 1902:
Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing diseases, none. The 1 death above noted was from old age. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: April 23, steamship Utstein, crew, 15; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, April 26, steamship Nicaragua, crew, 18; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila.

MANILA, P. I., March 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1 case of plague was reported in Manila, P. I., for the two weeks ended March 15, 1902, occurring in a Chinese with fatal results.

No smallpox was reported for this period.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Cholera in Manila—Its introduction—Cases and deaths.

MANILA, P. I., March 30, 1902.

SIR: Confirmatory of my telegram, "Cholera is now present Manila, Think the disease was introduced by vegetables, Canton. local board of health is taking all necessary steps to control. antine rigid," of the 23d instant, I have the honor to report as follows relative to the occurrence of cholera in Manila, the progress of the disease to date, and the rules and regulations enforced to prevent its spread:

I think cholera had existed in Canton, China, for some time before its presence was reported, and during this period the Canton vegetables were permitted to be landed in Manila. This city is the greatest vegetable market in the Orient, as nothing of that character is produced here, all such supplies have to be imported, and all green vegetables